Toombs's hill being si ent on that at the submitted for granted that the Constitution would be submitted. If the President was right in taking that ground, why it has been been constitution to have been submitted in the submitted of the Senator fires fillinois to anything which did not appear on the firest fillinois to anything which did not appear on the firest submitted that a private meeting, before Mr. Toombe's boil was introduced, it was held, in view of all the difficulties surrounding the question, that it would be better that no provision submitting the Constitution to the people should be inserted in the bill, and it was his understanding that the Convention then proposed would make a Constitution and send it to Congress without submitting it to the people.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply, said that he would not like the Senator to insignate what he would not openly declare. If he (Douglas) was present at the meeting referred to, and sanctioned such doctrine, let him (Bigler) say so.

(Bigler) say so.

Mr. BIGLER said that if he was constantly at fault

Mr. BIGLER said that if he was constantly at fault, it was paintal indeed. Perhaps he had wrongfully spoken on the subject. He had told the Senator that he did not intend to reflect upon him.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that he would release Mr. Bigler from secrecy, and asked him whother he knew that he (Douglas) had either publicly or privately agreed that a Constitution should be adopted without consulting the page a! onsulting the peop e?
Mr. BIGLER stated what his distinct recollection

ws. He remembered very well that the subject was funsed in the house of the Senator from Illinois, but illinois, not sure that Mr. Douglas participated in the debate, in which it was argued that, under all the circumstances, there ought not to be a proviso in Mr. Toombe's bill requiring the Constitution to be submitted.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that, when the bill was silent on that subject, it was understood as a matter of course that the Constitution was to be submitted. That he was a party to force on the people a Consti-tution without its being submitted to them, was not

Mr. BIGLER explained that he had called Mr. Douglas's attention to his course on Mr. Toombe's bill, because it was in deregation of his doctrine laid down to day. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his preparatory bill for Micnesots, he provided that the Constitution should be submitted. his preparatory bill for Minnesota, he provided that the Constitution should be submitted. If the infor-ence was that the Constitution would be submitted where such a bill is silent, why was the clause inserted in the Minnesota bill? He did not impuge the Sen-stor's patriotism, honorable motives, or courage. Had no more constant admirer than himself, or one who oftener defended him.

Mr. HALE wanted to know some of the very pe-culiar circumstances, which pendered the course.

caliar circumstances which rendered the exercise of the elective franchise extremely difficult. [Laughter.] Mr. BIGLER said that no one had said more on this Mr. BiGLER said that no one nad said more on this subject than Mr. Hale, and in violence and keeping Free-State people from the polls. He (Bigler) was interested to get Kansas into the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS, to prevent wrong impressions, asked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying that he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without its being appointed to the recole?

expressed himself in favor of the Constitutes without its being submitted to the people?

Mr. BIGLER—I made no such allegation.

Mr. DOUGLAS—You left it to be inferred. I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house. If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. BIGLER—I repeat I have no recollection of the

enator's participating in the discussion.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If I had nothing to do with it, I don't know what my house had to do with it. [Laugh

Mr. BIGLER-What I said was truth, and that only-what I said is on record.
On motion of Mr. GREEN of Missouri, the further eration of the message was postponed, and the

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ELECTION OF PRINTER.

esitious were pending from yesterday, one submitted by Mr. Houston of Ala , that the House pro ceed to the election of a Printer, with a proviso that the House retains its right in Congress to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing; the Printer who may be elected under this resolution receiving said election with and upon the condition set forth; and that a committee be appointed to examine the whole subject, and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable. The other by Mr. Smith of Va. as a substitute, providing for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the committee make a report.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., moved to lay Mr. Houston's

motion on the table.

The motion was negatived—reas, 82; Nays, 106. Mr. SMITH'S substitute was rejected by a vote of 91 against 118. Mr. HOUSTON'S resolution was adopted by a ma-

jerity of 40. The House then proceeded to the e'ection of Printer.

Mr. BOCOCK nominated Mr. Steadman. Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) nominated Mr. Geo. M.

Mr. STEADMAN received 121 votes, Mr. Weston 89; four votes scattering.

The former was then declared elected. The members then selected their seats by lottery

Adjourned.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS OCEAN WAVE AND LONG BRANCH.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.
The steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch cam in collision this afternoon at Sandy Hook. The Wave was bound to New-York-the Long Branch to Ocean Port and Shrewsbury. The Wave put her freight on one side, and saved the boat from going down. Tae Long Branch was the worst damaged, and it was with great difficulty that she proceeded on her way. The oncussion was so great that the passengers on both beats were thrown off their feet, and many badly bruised. Among the injured is Col. Wm. Jones of the Highlands, feared to be dangerously so. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the disaster. The operator of the Sandy Hook Telegraph Station heard the fog bell ringing, and, being near the shore, almost immediately afterward, heard the crash of the boats as they came together. The passengers throw no blame on the officers of the boats.

The weather is still (8 p. m.) very foggy.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER. John Clagget, for the murder of Jerome B. White at the High-street Hotel six weeks since, was conjuicted this morning of murder in the second degree.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania 5s 847; Pennsylvania
Railroad 387; Reading Railroad 261; Morris Canal 47;
Lorg Island Railroad 9.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION. A steam boiler in the foundery of J. H. Myrick expleded this morning, killing George S. Potter, the engineer, and badly injuring seven persons. The building was badly shattered.

U. S. SUPREME COURT. No. 5.—Apolphus Durand vz. Samuel Lawrence et al. Argument for the appellee continued.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad sor the first week of December were \$25,900 against \$23,900 for the corresponding week last year.

THE WEATHER. CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.
The weather here is clear and cold.

A CARD.-The agent at this place of the New-York A Card.—The agent at this place of the New-York Associated Press begs, in reply to the published letter of Capt. E. G. Lott of the America, and in communition of the dispatch of the 2d inst., from this place, relative to the neglect of the guesser of the America to report the important fact that the Persis was spoken entering Liverpool on the 21st ult, that Capt. Lott labors under a mistake in saying that the Persis was reported upon the passenger list given to the agent of the press here. No passenger list whatever was given to the agent by the purser, but the obliging agents of the steamer kindly loaned to him the list furnished to them by the purser, but which contained no mention of the Persia; and, as evidence, the original copy has been mailed to Captain Lott at Boston. The agent of the press bears willing testimony to the fact that the pursers bear of the press bears willing testimony to the fact that the pursers and all other officers of the Cunard steamers have been uniformly most attentive and obliging to the press, and he has no doubt but the omission on the part of the purser of the America, in the present instance, was purely accidental.

Haiffur, Dec. 8.

-A correspondent of The South says that the Hon.

I. D. McKibben of California is the handsomest member of the present Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE INDIANS AND UTAH e Philadelphia Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857

Washington, Dec. 8, 1857.
Various Indian tribes have offered their services to
the Federal Government to assist in the war against
the Mormers. The secret of Brigham Young's great
power during the last six years, is in the fact that he
has been enabled to corrupt the Indian tribes. Since
the Government has discovered this it has determined to proceed differently, and to invoke the aid of the Indian Auxiliaries. It is said that the Snake Indians have offered 900 warriors for this service.

The rumor that Mr. Belmont may go as Minister to

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION OF FIRE-Correspondence of the South

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1857 WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1857.

The President, while firm in his determination to sustain, with all the moral force he can command, the action of the Kansas Convention, regards the question very lightly as imperiling in any manner the harmony of the Democratic party, or as threatening any

rerious results.

The President has expressed his opinion that the Kansas Convention has adopted one of the best State Constitutions ever formed.

An informal but very large delegation of the mem-

bers of the new Congress crowded the reception room of Mr. Buchanan to day to pay their respects to the venerable President; and conversation was freely in deliged for the space of nearly an hour. The President appears to be in remarkable health, and he conversed very cheerfully, with an occasional manifestation of that genial humor which is the chief charm of tion of that genial numer which is the chief charze of his discourse. The State pride of some of the mem-bers was considerably tickled by the allumons of the President to their several constituencies: and he paid an especial compliment to Virginia, which was ac-knowledged by Mr. Bocock in a style of repartee; Mr. Buchanan, speaking of Virginia as that " fine old "State, which was ever right when her service was " state," and Mr. Bocock replaying that the camplineeded," and Mr. Bocock replying that the compli-nent might have been juster in characterizing the old Dominion as "right all the time." On some of the members interposing some deprecations in jest, Mr. Buchanan remarked with impressement, "Gen"tlemen, have I not reason to be grateful to Vir"ginis!" The State of Alabama was taken to task "ginis!" The State of Alabana was taken to task in some playful remarks, which were concluded with an emphasis of seriousness, when the President declared his devotion to the constitutional rights of the South. "I see," said the President to one of the members from Alabama, "that your people have been passing some terrife resolutions against me. I suppose they think me down there a great Abolitionist. The New Orleans Delta says I am terrible "Abolitionist." [Laughter]. "Now," added Mr. Buchanan, becoming serious. "I cannot say that I am a Pro-Slavery man, but I do say that in contending for the constitutional rights of the South, I have "done more than any other man now living" California has reason to be proud of her representation in the new Congress, with the exception of the

tion in the new Congress, with the exception of the rather notorious than distinguished Senator Dr. Gwio, who has achieved an unenviable reputation in selling himself, body and breeches, to his colleague in the Senate, and by certain lame, honeyfuggling intrigues,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1857. The first month of what the wiseasres hereabouts predict is to be a mild and open Winter, finds our city in a condition of suspended animation. The body of its business is robust and full of the soundest muscle, but the volume of blood runs in a sluggish current. One suspended house on Chestaut street has \$1,000,000 worth of domestic goods piled up in its espacious rooms, and there is no trustworthy market for them. The West, which used to take off these goods with an almost limitless demand, has ceased to pay for those it had already purchased, and must be content for the present with the stock it has on hand. The South, hedged in by dependence on a single staple, and setting up cotton as the greatest good of the greatest number, has seen that favorite staple fall from eighteen cents to nine or ten with & prospect of a greater fall and a long season of low prices. Insist-ing that the men of Manchester shall fix the price of cotton, instead of the men of Lowell, and that the consumer shall be as far removed from the producer as possible, her people have brought upon themselves a collapse as rumous as that of twenty years ago. Their sins be upon their own heads. ago. Their sins be upon their own heads. They can no longer buy of us, because they can nother pay what they owe nor sell what they have. Between this common prostration of the South and West, all wholesale trade is stagnant here. Bookkeepers are busy enough in calculating chances as they stand upon the ledger, but salesmen loiter idly around the undisturbed piles of cases and samples, while petty clerks and porters have become supernumeraries, and are sent off to spend as happy a Christmas as they may, many of them to seek occu pation in new quarters.

Some business, however, is still doing among the may be said to be abol shed. Half cash on delivery is demanded by many firms. They know that con sumption is going on while production is not, and that Spring and Summer are certain to bring on a comparative revival. They can therefore take strong ground, believing that the stagnation must of necessity be only temporary. What business they do is therefore safe. The best paper recommendations from abroad will no longer command a store full of goods. Owning town lots in the West has become damaging to one's credit. Speculation of that kind is in as bad odor here as it is at home. A third kind is in as bad odor here as it is at nome. A third or a half cash, and the balance in ninety days, is oftener the rule than otherwise. As a consequence, buyers take hold sparingly, and they too are un-doubtedly doing a safer business. They sell again for more cash and less credit, so that if the consumer uses less he pays better, and the compulsive reformation in credit and consumption operates throughout the whole framework of society. Under so thorough a revolution as is now going on here, Philadelphia cannot fail to hold her head up in another six months. The duties collected at our Custom House for the last month show a falling off 43 per cent, and for the year of 27 per cent. Our shipping interes; is almost as dull as during Jefferson's embargo. The railroads have discharged as many hands as possible reduced the number of their trains, and are cutting down expenses wherever practicable, a sudden de-termination having been come to by all of them to get rid of their floating debts. These debts still keep some of them in the street at one and a half a month, or one per cent on call. If the determina-tion to accumulate a floating debt was once conta-

gious, an equally sturdy one to wipe it out has now become the primary object.

In such a state of things, it may be taken for granted that our banks are doing little or nothing. But what they really do is known only to their cus tomers. They are close corporations, publish no statements, and the general public are kept in profound ignorance of their true condition. It is well known, however, that they hold enormous amounts of suspended paper, that they are very liberal in renewing it, seeing that they can do no better; tha they do not sue any delinquent, seeing that the stay-law interposes a difficulty, and that they discount most, if not all the gilt-edged paper which is offered. seeing that none such is made. Yet the steck of all these banks except the Girard is above par, and though no one knows how they stand, neither does any one lack confidence in them. This ignerance being blasful, why seek to be made wiser? The street brokers tell me their occupation is gone. No salable paper in any amount in to be had. Collaterals have become so much the order of the day that they are insisted on in most cases, and, what is equally curious, they generally come at the bidding. The city appears to be full of them. Business men have invested spare funds in stocks and bonds at high water, and now when the tide has run out, find them on hand high and dry. They have sunk too low to sell, and so play the sub-ordinate part of collaterals. If this practice of thus investing odd thousands had not been generally prevalent among our business people, there could have been no absorption for the vast amount set Mortgages are down to 10 and 15 per cent discount, and plenty to sell at that. But mortgages have become too slow for the temper of the times

These who shave prefer taking a cut every sixty

days. Real estate maiatains its character literally

-it is immovable. There is very little selling

and that little at low prices. Reats have gone down very perceptibly, and more houses are

now empty in Philadelphia than at any fer mer time. People are economizing in ren a, by turning in double and treble, while some with families of mederate size have taken to boarding. These several expedients have operated to mak empty houses more numerous than ever. But in spite of all this commendable economy there are multitudes who cannot pay their debts nor their rents. Yet, a member of the bar assures me that the number of suits brought in the Courts is small beyond all precedent. There is in fact a pervading disposition among all classes to bear and forbear, rable to the citizens of Philadelphia and to hu men pature itself. Beside these causes for empty houses and low rents, there is another all the tid at work. The urgency of THE TRIBUNE that men should emigrate West has been powerfully effective here. This is clearly shown by what is de-ing on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Last month 1.800 emigrant passengers left here for Pitsburgh, of whom 1,216 went further west. Since July, 4,155 went by the same road to places west of Pittsburgh. Many of these families were from this city and suburbs. Then the Women's Industrial Association has dispatched a number of young women to Irdiana, Illinois, and other States. and more are going. Indeed, the hard times in all the large cities must drive out thousands into the fertile prairies of the West, where work is plenty, and starvation unknown. A company established here for the promotion of emigration to the woraout farms of Virginia has sent off numerous fami lies to that State, and more lots are going. This emigration has taken off a number of first class mechanics, and the continuance of the movement, both South and West during Winter, affords new testimeny to the immense value of our widely-ex-tended railroad system. Talking of economy, that favorite hobby which a

multitude of reformers are now mounting with such vehement eagerness as to make it likely the good pag will be broken down a new wrinkle was las week developed here, which may claim precedence of all kindred discoveries in your own city. A Dutchman residing in the very heart of the city has for some time past been doing a whopping business in making and seiling sausages. He manufactured the article in large quantities, and was provided with the improved machinery which grinds up the diver-sified ingredients so minutely that identification of particular elements and organs becomes impossible.
His sausages had grown popular beyond measure.
All the neighboring sheps and lager beer houses were regularly supplied with daily dishes of his incomperable beloggas. His popularity and business parable belogoas. His popularity and bus ness were becoming like his saurages, a subject for every torgue, and in everybody's mouth. Now there was good reason for this; he charged two cents less per pound than any other maker. Was not this of it self enough? Are we not all practicing economy But, in addition to this prime recommendation Was not this of it there was in these sauss ges a flavor most peculiar, an undefinable twang, the like of which was utterly un known among sausage caters, rendering them, known among sausage caters, rendering them, when in combination with lager, perfectly luscious. The most sinister fancy could detect no taste of mutton; the idea of beef seemed absurd. Gould it be venison? Yes, it could be—the danger was it could be something else. The fame of this remarkable flavor at last reached the smellers of the police, and those contemptible literalists, impresse with the idea that instead of either beef or mutton they smelt a rat, determined to ascertain the secret of this extraordinary popularity, and if anything were wrong, to make mince-meat of the whole concern So, revolving ideas and six-shooters together, the came down upon the Dutebman's establishment like came down upon the Dutchman's establishment like an extinguisher on a rushlight, penetrated into the secret chambers of his manufactory, and unveiled the mystery. They discovered that the sausages were made of a dead horse! bought ready cooked from the knackers away up town, who buy sick, old and cadaverous horses, and bell them up to secure the fet and clean the horse! Them it was The the fat and clean the boxes! There it was! Tre was to grind it up into a gastronomic impa'pability and bring it out the hitherto undefined ingredient fo flavoring a tun of bolognas! It was taken to the Alderman's office and identified. Nobody dare deny it. Allow me to suggest that "comment is u meces-sary." Shall we drop the sausages, or—throw them up? I eschew them henceforth.

The monster hotel at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets is laid up for the Winter, but Allibone's Foily goes on to completion. It is now occupied as the Bank of Penesylvania, the old marble building being in the bands of the contractor for the new Post Office. Warrants on the City for the new Post Office. Warrants on the City Treasury are hawked about the streets at 20 per cent discount. There is no money to pay the Corparation's current expenses. Even the female teachers in the public schools can get no money to pay their board-bills. How can it be otherwise? Are we not ruled by an offshoot of the same locofoco oligarchy which you have shaken off just in time to save you from utter damas-tien? Our currency is becoming one of smal notes, supplied from New-Jersey, where the banks are manufacturing them at a furious rate. In the days of panic in September, the brokers shared these very notes at 10 and 20 per cent. Now, they beseech the Jersey banks to issue more, and with all best of the beseeching can't get enough. They go, too, by thousands into the interior of the State, and none of them are returned to bank, so great appears the want of such a currency. So that Pennsylvania is likely to be again flooded with small notes—the especial horrer of locofocoism, as well as its inevit-

Our Blockley Almshouse is filled with paupers t its utmost capacity, and the cry is still they come. What the number will be when Winter fairly closes in no one can tell. These peor, destitute creatures seek shelter at night from the police, who transfer them, at their own request, as vagrants, to the county prison. This become g overerowded, they migrate to the Almshouse, and here they remain during the cold weather. Some of these are worthy people in humble life, who have been suddenly made beggare. They have nothing but their labor to sell, and no onwants to buy that now. But at least two-thirds of the whole number are old customers, stalwart pau-pers, who come in regularly every Winter to escape tte cold, and go out when the warm weather opens. With very few exceptions, the great parent of all this festering mass of pauperism and crime is rum. Crush out the rum-holes which infect every corner of our wide city, and thousands of sscrifices nor annually offered up on their unboly shrines would be saved, some to kindle new fires around old hearth-stones and others to establish homes by firesides that have long been abandoned for the tavern.

Great is the activity of our tinkers at the cur They may well be so, for the Pennsylvania Legislature is a sharp gauntlet to run. Just now our Board of Trade is leading off. The proposi tions there are numerous, some all evil, some good. One gentleman proposes that \$20 notes and less shall be secured, and then all banks be compelled to receive them, and that postnotes should be authorized. Another desires British plan adopted of making stockholders liable in their whole private property. A third member proposes to aboush the usury laws and make per cent, the interest where no contract is made Also, to allow banking to be as free as printing But none of these were sanctioned by the Board and the diversity of opinion was so great that a rious plans, and report. It would occupy too much space to give the full details of these plans; yet the foregoing is a faint outline. As the Board of Trade is an authoritative representation of a widely-extended usiness interest, its action on this subject is entitled to especial notice, the more so as it contemplates developing a plan for legislation at Harrisburg this Winter. On Monday the Committee reported, mipority as well as majority, but so widely discordant

that all action was adjourned to a future day.

Another astounding fraud has been exposed in the Another astounding fraud has been exposed in the Board of Health. The details are sickening, embracing istealing, lying and forgery in every conceivable form, carried on, too, for years. In one case the filling up of a pond, worth \$900 for the job, was made to cost the city \$24,000. All this by the Lecocofo saints who rule the roast among us. Such is a syncpair of the condition of Philadelphia at the beginning of Winter. Let us pray that when its atoms are taking their departure behind the northstorms are taking their departure behind the northern hills, the surshine of a new prosperity may break forth upon us, a fitting harbinger of unfolding Spring.

-Bo der Ruffian Stringfellow has left Kansas, an is about to return to Virginia, bis native State.

IKANSAS.

MASS MEETING OF THE PREE-STATE MEN AT LEAVENWORTH.

We have received a copy of The Leavenworth City Times of Nov 28. There was on Friday, Nov 27, a mass meeting in Leavenworth, to consult upon the is use of the day. The meeting was officered as

fel'owa: for owa:

President, S. N. Latta: Vice-Presidents. Bischilder of come h. Smith of Topeks. Atwood of Lawrence and Spark:
Gardener: Whitney, Wollman, Richardson, Harsh, McCantud Engleman, of Leavenworth.

The meeting held three sessions-morning, afternoon and night. The following resolutions were adopted: and light. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas. A bare majority of the Constitutional Convention,
treenty assembled at Lecompton, elected by about one thousand voters of Kaness (25 only of said bare majority elected by
1,06 rotes voting for said Constitution on its adoption) have
attempted, by an unworthy contrivance, to impose upon the
people of this Territory a Constitution, without consulting their
wisk and against their will;
Whereas The members of said Convention have refused to
submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters
of the Territory; and
Whereas, in true acting they have defied the known will of
nine tenths of the voters thereof; and

Whereas, in the according they have denied the known unit of anie tends of the voters thereof; and of the said Constitution (B. Whereas, This action of a fragment of the said Constitution, representing as they did a pitiable minority of the voters of the Territory reputiates and crushes out the distinct two principle of the "Kansan Nebraska Act," and visiates an tramples under foot the rights and the sovereignty of the neotic and people; and

Haran. The people of this Territory, at the regular election
in the mouth of October last elected members to the Legislative Assembly, be over 3 000 majority, in favor of making
Kansas a free State, and therefore opposed to the action of said
Convention: Therefore

Agains a free State and necessor opposed to the scann of said Convention. Therefore, Resolved, That the people of Kansas in mass Convention as-embled, at Leavenworth, November 27, request the members of said Legislature to meet at Lecompton, on the 3d day of De-ember next, at / 2 m, to suggest such measures, and adopt such totion, as the crisis demands. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom and in-

Received, That we respectfully call upon his Excellency Received, That we respectfully call upon his Excellency Acting Governor F. P. Stanton, to convene the Territoria Legislature fortherith, and that we do so because we firmly be pere that such action is necessary to prevent internal broil and Resided, That the Chair appoint nine active

Reselved. That the Chair appoint mine source persons, was duty it shall be to serve, personally, a copy of these resolution properly authenticated by these officers of this Conventiupon each member elect of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved. That a special measurger be sent immediately we copy of these resolutions, indorsed by the officers of it meeting, to his Excellency Asting Governor F. P. Stanton.

On motion of Gen. J. Lane, it was then, smid great

Exhibition.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in mass Convention assembled, assert that in case his Excellency Acting Governor Symton feelines to convene the Territorial Legislature, no other course will be open to the people but putting the Topeka Government in mution and that we piedge converieves to adopt that course, and to stand or fall by it.

Course, and to stand or fall by it.

We quote from The Leavenworth Times of the 28th ult. the following points:

John Cathoun has issued two proclamations for two bogus elections; one for the 21st of December on the Pro-Slavery clause; the other on the first Morday in January, for State officers under the bogus Constita-tion. The returns in both elections are to be made to

RUMOR. Just as we go to press a rumor has reached us from the East that the Federal Administration has indorsed the doings of the usurpers Convention. We place no credit in the report.

FROWIDENTIAL DISPENSATIONS.

Mr. Jenkins, one of the bogus Constitutional delegates, died of delirium tremers at Lecompton last week. John D. Henderson, another delegate, has sold his interest in *The Journal* and left the Ferritory.

PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

A Pro Slavery Convention has been called at Lecon pton on the 7th day of December next, to nominate Pro Slavery candidates for State officers under the Usurpers' Constitution.

Not having seen the names of any candidates proposed, and being desirous that good, conservative men be selected, we very respectfully submit the following ticket:

Senate.

On the 21st of December next the Pro-Slavery party go through the farce of holding an election on a certain clause in their recently adopted Constitutior. As the Free State party will not participate in this election, there will be nothing of a contest, and, as a matter of course, the begus Constitution, Pro-Slavery clause and all, will be duly sent to Washington by the Prince Regent of Kansas—John Calhoun—as having met with unqualified approbation at the hands of the people.

On the first Monday in January, 1898, another bogus election is to take place for State officers, under for-

On the first Monday in January, 1858, another bogus election is to take place for State officers, under Border Rufflan auspicer, which will also be repudiated by the Free-State party. The Prince Regent will then amounce the success of the Pro-Slavery candidates. The usurpers hope that by this time Congress will have adopted the bogus Constitution, so that their State officers can immediately assume the functions of their several posts, thus extinguishing the Free-State Legislature, and placing the Government entirely in the central of the Ruffians.

What a worthy and honorable game! and what a

What a worthy and honorable game! and what a pity it will be to have all the hopes of the usurpers blasted by a refusal or the parr of Congress to adopt their rigger-worshiping Constitution! their rigger-worshiping Constitution

their rigger-worshiping Constitution!

ANGIHER BLOW AT FREE KANSAS.—The United States Land Office has been removed from Doniphan to Kickspoo. The former place has the misfortune, in Admirestration eyes, to be a Free State town, while the latter is notorious for its Pro-Slavery frauds. This removal is pay in band from Mr. Buchanan for the spurious votes cast there at the last election It is evidently determined at head-quarters that Kansas shall be a Slave State, if executive patronage and the control of the land systom can effect it.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN KANSAS.—George Butler, United States Indian Agent in the Creek Nation, writing from Tahlegah to The Southwest (Mo.) Democrat, says that a portion of Kansas, between the 38th and 39th parallels, near Pike's, on the South Platte, is antiferous. Mr. Beck, from the mining regions of North Georgia, has visited that part of the Territory, and says that for three hundred miles around gold may be obtained.

[By Tolograph.]

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec 8, 1857. The Democrat this evening received letters from Kansas containing two proclamations by Provisional Governor Calhoun, specifying the manner in which the election of the 21st inst. for submitting the Constitution, and of the let Monday in January for the election of S ate officers, will be held; and also giving the names of the County Commissioners for each county. At a Mass Convention held at Lesvenworth on the 27th ult., a resolution was passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton on

The resolution was adopted under the belief that Secretary Stanton will recognize the Legislature so convened. General Lane offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, pledging themselves that in case Stanton declined to convene the Legislature, to put the Topeka Government in motion and to stand or fall by it.

A Democratic Convention had been called for the 24th irst. The Democrat learns from private sources that Stanton has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature to meet on the 7th of

FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer. Our attentive correspondent in the U:ah expedition furnishee us with late advices from the army. In private note to us he expresses the opinion that Col. Johnston will attack Salt Lake City this Fall. His

Johnston will attack Salt Lake City this Fall. His letter is dated Nov. 11:

"I little supposed, when I wrote you a few days since, that we were on the eve of good news from the East. On the 15th inst., Cel. Johnston, the commander of the Utah expedition, came to our camp and published a general order to our troops. He was escorted by fifteen men, with Lieutenants Rich and Tyler—all in ambulances, with their stock in good condition.

condition.

"We have read the proclamation of Gov. Young with surprise. It is regarded as a declaration of war; but you will soon have it, and will judge of it for yourself. We have but one copy, and I cannot send it to you, as that one must be forwarded to the Secretary of War. Armed parties hover around the camp of Col. Alexander, on Green River, and I am informed he has two Mormon prisoners, who were taken in his camp. The grass near us has been fired and consumed forty or fifty acres of it. It was yet smoking when we came up last night.

"We are now encamped in the South Pass of the mountain, awaiting the arrival of the provision trains. Three of twenty-six wagons each are here, and four

more will be up in a day or two. Lieutenast T. J. Lee will be here by the 22d, with fifty foot and two companies of horse. He was left back at Laramie to excert Governor Cumming on when he reached that point. The Governor and other civil officers,

that point. The Governor and other civil officers, with his comparise of dragoons, are about Laramie now, and will be up about the 6th of next month. Colonel McGraw, of the road expedition, is encamped about 40 mices from us, and came to our camp on the 15th, and tendered to the commandant the men, mules and wagons in his employ. He has about 100 mules in got a condition, 18 wagons, and about 50 act. This was very patrit tie in him and useful to us. Last night eight of our mules perished with cold, and nine more are down and not likely to be useful to us again. These are of the worn-out animals of Colonel Smith.

"We are in want of forage very much. Our animals have had to subsist on the grase, and it is already covered with snow. You need not be surprised if we lose nearly all our animals. It will require us about five days more to collect all our trains and muster Col. McGraw and his men into service, when we will go forward onto the waters of Green River, in Utah, and there establish and fortify a depot for our supplies, where we will be about the form of the fortify a depot for our supplies,

there establish and fortify a depot for our supplies, where we will look out the Mormons. In the mean time they will continue to annoy us, taking care, as I believe, to keep out of the reach of our gues.

believe, to keep out of the reach of our guns.

"These Mormors have the impudence of the devil.
They have a male train of ammunition a few days behind, and its conductor applied to Col. Johnston for paseports to go on into Salt Lake City. The Colonel replied, if there was no war declared against us he needed no such thirg, and, if war existed, he should permit no one to salar the valley. Unless they find permit no one to enter the valley. Unless they find some by-way through the mountain this train will be selzed in the name of the United States, and its men

held in custody for trial.

"A chief of the Snake Indians was in our camp two "A chief of the Snake Indians was in our camp two days since. From him we learn that all the other Indians in this region are in league with the Mormons. He and his band prefer neutrality. Brigham Young tried to engage him, but he replied: 'When red-skin fight red-skin, blue coat stand upon the hill and look on; when blue-coat fight blue-coat, red-skin stand on the hill are look on; when blue-coat fight red-skin, red-skin turn his back. Blue-coat is very great.

"Yet I think this little band will give us valuable assistance before long.

assistance before long.

"I expect that Col. Johnston will, as soon as he reaches the Territory of Utah, declare martial law, and subject all offenders to trial by a court-martial. If this is dore, Judge Eckels and his associates will

If this is dore, Judge Eckels and his associates will have but little to do for a while.

"Last night the thermometer went down to fifteen degrees above zero, but it has no effect upon the enthusiasm of the troops. They are, to a man, happy, contented and determined. If it must be so, they hope how soon they may be called upon to assert the authority of the United States over Utah Territory, and teach the miserable fanatics who tramp under them the laws of both Heaven and earth to gratify their hallish passions." ard teach the mission of both Heaven and teach the man of both Heaven them the laws of both Heaven them the lish passions."

From The Leavenure th Times. Not. 28.

From The Leavenure the Times. Not. 28.

Hoffman arrive diagram.

From The Learenteerth Times. Nov. 28.

We have late intelligence from the troops en route for Sait Lake City. Col. Hoffman arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Fuesday, bringing dispatches from the Utah expedition. Col. Johnston's command was at the South Pass, and all the stores, amounting to six months' provisions, were under a strong escort.

The Colonel did not doubt his ability to enter Salt Lake Vailey before the setting in of Winter.

This intelligence is of a gratifying nature, inasmuch as it was greatly feared by many that, owing to his insignificant numbers, Col. Johnsotn had been cut off by the Indians. We presume that other bodies of troops will be promptly forwarded in the Spring to second the Colonel, or che that he and his command will be recalled. There is a vast deal of humbug about these warlike demonstrations against the Mormons. They are made for politics! effect, and are about the only empital left the sham Democracy.

[By Telegraph.] Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

A letter to The Republican from the Utah Expedition, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Col. Cook's command was one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramie, Nov. 3. Thus far the traveling had been pleasant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provisions setting scarce, provender giving out, and it is apparent that great bardships are before the troops still.

Notwithstanding the threats from Salt Lake City, the entire army will proceed as rapidly as the elements and the supply of food will permit to the Winter quarters marked out by Col. Johnson in Horey Forrk. Green River. It is ramored that Brigham Young's intention is to fight the troops this Winter, as it will afford the best chance for an equal conflict, and then, before redaforcements can be sent to the troops in the Spring, destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah, and proceed to some other country.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD

In response to a general call, about fifty of the stockbolders of this road met yesterday at the City Hall, Albany, to consider the subject of the management of the road, and present a list of directors for election to be held that day. At 101 o'clock Mr. DAVID WAGER of Utica called the meeting to order, and named Mr. Geo. T. Trimble of New-York for Chairman. Mesers. James Sajer of Udes and Asa Sprague of Rochester were chosen Vice Presidents, and Mr. Hatchinson of

Ution Secretary.

Mr. THEODORE DEHOSE of New-York then presented a series of resolutions, which are in general an amplification of those adopted at the late meeting in New-York, offering a few explanatory remarks upon them consecutively. The resolutions as subsequently

amended read as follows:

Kee red That the stockholders here present recommend to the Board of Directors that the aggregate amount of stock and shot of the Central Railroad Company shall not be increased without the consent of a mejority in interest of the stockholders

who of the Central Rairoad Company shall not be increased without the consent of a mejority in interest of the stockholders of the Railroad Company.

Besolved, That no subscription, indorsement, lease or other implications, shall be made for or with any other Carporation, individual or individuals.

Resolved, That we approve of the practice of purchasing for the use of this Corporation by a Committee of the Directors, or by agents holding their appointment from such Committee, at the expense of the Company, and the passing upon and certifying by said Committee to the correctness of all bills before presentation to the Treasurer, without the certificate of such Committee, no such payment should be made.

Resolved, That all free tickets should be abolished.

Resolved, That all if the third third days before the election of Directors, shall annually, at least thirty days before the election of this Company; and that they employ two or more well qualified accountants at the expense of this corporation, to all them in said cammantions, and report the same to a meeting of stockholders to be held in the City of Airany, at least twenty days before the next election, at which meeting the names of stockholders proposed to be voted for as Directors shall be submitted and approved of by said meeting. That M. Delano, Albert R. Gallatin, C Stebbins, Cazenovia; A H. Tracy, Bardaio, J. T. Clark, Utlea; J. P. Moore and Vischa Ten Eyek be such committee.

Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby re-

mittee. Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby requested to convene stockholders each and every year, at least twenty days prior to an election, to hear and examine the secounts and to consider the past anneal transactions of the Sompany, and to discuss any subject connected with the road or its assessment.

counts and to consider the past anneal transactions of the Company, and to discuss any subject connected with the road or its maragement.

Resided, That stockholders be requested to attend in person and not by proxy, so as to look after and protect their own property. That by such personal attendance a wholesome check is kept up between the stockholders and their Board of Directors; the good ense and judgment of all is brought to bear upon the past and contemplated transactions of the corporation, and each stockholder becomes familiarized with its business and his property, the general tone of its management, and thus is inspired with all reasonable and necessary confidence, and does not exclusively rely upon paper reports.

Resided, That the system of proxies and the more perutions one of oncentrating these in the hands of executive officers, or directors, should be discountenanced. Practically, it destroys reasonable and proper check between the stockholders and their agents. That while all reasonable power should and must necessarily be vested in President and Directors, for the year, for the effectual management of a railroad or any other corporate proparity, an account of those stewardships should be cendered each and every year in person to stockholders.

Mr. Denor stated that the election for Directors would occur between the hours of eleven and one

would occur between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, and his desire was that no action should be taken on the resolutions at present, though he wished that discussion on their merits should then proceed. He proposed—what was generally understood—that the meeting should as journ in time for those present to vote for Directors, and convene spain in the afternoon. Mr. Hose read a list of names to be voted for for

Mr. Hose read a list of names to be voted for for Directors, which is that already published, except that Mr. Chas. A Mann was substituted for Mr. Seymour, who peremptorily declined.

A general discussion of the resolutions then began.

A GENTLEMAN recommended increased raises of transportation as a measure calculated more than any other to affect the vital interests of the road. This other to affect the vital interests of the road. This was a matter which demanded earnest attention. Incidentel to this subject was the want of harmony between the two great rivel lines out of New-York for the Western traffic—the Erie and Central. If either road abates its charges, the other must of necessity recede with it. He thought it would be wise to appoint a Committee of stockholders, to keep an eye on such cases of disagreement, and pour oil on the constituting views of Directors. A Committee made up of discreet and watchful men would do much to obviate this difficulty in the future.

this difficulty in the future.

Mr. Hegh White of Utica wished to hear the reson stated why such and such names had been presented for Directors in preference to others. The gentleman who submitted the list had not submitted then took him be took him be took him be took him for trial.

precent Pricetors, and we are still called upon to wold for them! This was an inconsistency he could not appreciate. If the Directors have been guilty of neglect of duty, or shown a want of integrity, why not turn them cut. In his view a Committee should be appointed to fird where the leaks complained of were. He wanted Mr. Spraker retained as a Director.

Mr. Davin Wager of Utica said there was no need of seking why we don't turn out the precent direction, it was a fact patent to every knowing stockholder that the thing was next to impossible. One oblef rearen of this was the use of precises, a practice which he feared was greatly abused. It is known that foreign stockholders are without exception in the habit of strding their proxies to the directors or officers and this has been core to a great extent also by other stockholders. Mr. Corning, it is acknowledged on all sides holds in his own hands the power of controlling the election.

the election.

The Kev. A. SKINNER of Utica did not regard the resolutions as in the least implying consure—an allegation made by one of the speakers—against the Directors of the Company. He was sure, further anore, that to such signification was intended. Mr. Skinner favored the election of Mr. Spraker. Circulars had been tent to every stockholder in the country soliciting proxice, and they had doubtless been secured as far as possible. Proxies, in his opinion, constituted a very dargerous power in unscrupulous hards. The speaker illustrated the importance to the stockholders of choosing faithful directors. Suppose they wished to incorporate in the property of the Company some worthless road—the Hudson River, for instance. After the work was done they might set every influence at work, in conjuction with the bulls of Wall steet, to inflate the stock, and by shrewd operations like their own pockets. Afterward they would reverse the method and depreciate the stock to the great pecuniary camage of those whose property was incombered by this decayed road.

Mr. Hugh J. Hastines, of The Albany Knicker booker, remarked with much energy that these proceedings seemed to him too much like boy splay. Are you willing to let Mr. Corning do what he pleases, he inquired. If there is any meaning in these insinuations and charges against the Directors let them be carried to a practical result. The New-Yorkers seem to imply that Mr. Corning and his associates are not fit men to discharge the cuties of their office. These turn them out. Don't act in a sneaking way, and off them with fair words only to rap them over the knuckler.

Mr. Denen replied that the object of the resolu-The Rev. A. SKINNER of Utica did not regard the

Mr Danes replied that the object of the resolu-

them with fair words only to rap them over the knuckler.

Mr Denen replied that the object of the recolutions was to vindicate the reputation of the Directors, whose mensgement had beer foully ascalled, occarioning to stockholders a loss of fully \$6,000,000. He appealed to the list presented to the meeting for election, as a complete refutation of this charge.

Mr. Where still wanted to know why Mr. Spraker's rame was left off, but received no direct response.

Mr. J. T. Clark here offered a preamble and recolution which he wished to lie on the table until Mr. Dehou's had been acted upon. If they were rejected he designed his paper as a substitute, being in substance embraced in those already offered. No action was eventually taken upon them.

Mr. Wachr presented the amexed resolution, which was not acted upon:

Resolved, That the affairs of Ralicad Gerporations should be managed to as to reperate the executive from the ficancial business; that no contracting agent abould be a paying agent; that the fifteened as a receipts and expenditures are concerned, abould be managed through the instrumentality of separate departments checking each other in the course of their business.

It was now proposed and carried that the meeting acjeure to 2 o'clock p. m., when further discussion would take place on the resolutions.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The pol's were open at the office of the Company from 11 to 1 o'clock, and the votes having been counted, the following gentlemen were declared to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

Enastra Cerning, Albany, Dean Richmond, Baffalo; John H. Chedell, Aulturn, House White, Syracuse, Lavingston Spraker, Palstine; Alexao C. Pa'ge, Schenectaly; Cornelina L. Pracy, Troy, Jacob Gould, Rochester; Insae Townsend, New York, Post New York.

Prox. Syracross or Election.

Henry H. Martin, Albany; John D. Welfe, New York.

Prox. Syracross or Election.

Henry H. Martin, Albany; John D. Welfe, New York.

Prox. Syracross or Election.

He stockholders came together again at 24 o'clock.

The record resolution, having reference to the closure of the construction account, met with considerable opposition. One gentleman thought the purpose of the resolution was attained by the one just adopted, and therefore should be left cut. Mr. White contended that ro such account was in existence; he believed that the account had been closed. The opinion finally prevailed that the resolution should be artoken out, which was done.

ont, which was done.

The rext resolution, relating to subscriptions, indersements. &c., was adopted with trifling discussion. The resolution on the subject of free passes occasioned a lively debate. As originally prepared, it read thus:

Resolved, That free passes be abolished, except in the case of

Mr. Hartines proposed the following additional clause: "Ard to stockholders attending the annual

meetings."
A good many owners of stock, he said, lived in the
western and central parts of the State, and if the resolution should pass as amended, it would greatly promote their attendance at the annual meetings, and terd to reduce the number of proxy votes-6 aimed at in another resolution.

Mr. Hastings's amendment was rejected by a close

Mr. Demon here offered to withdraw the resolution entirely, as he thought the sentiment of these present seemed to be in favor of so doing.

A majority having objected, a motion was made that the clause "excepting Directors" be stricken out, on the ground that Directors have power to issue orders. The amendment was adopted, and the vote occurring on the resolution abolishing free passes in tote, it was carried almost unaximously.

The heur grawing late, and the New-York stockholders being anxious to leave in the last train, the remaing resolutions were passed with very little discussion. That one appointing seven stockholders to investigate the affairs of the Company thirty days before the annual election, was amended only by the substitution of two rames in place of two others first proposed.

Another resolution, and the last one offered, counseling against the adoption of unremunerating rates by the Direction, was, after some discussion, laid on

the table.

A rumber of stockholders, including the Chairman, considering all business before the meeting finished, now retired. At this time those remaining, about fifteen in all, were on the point of choosing another Chairman and preparing to enter upon an evening

From the Arnual Report of the New-York Central

For dividenda, viz :

Net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1807, \$2,489,570,37, equal to 10,375 per cent on the amount of the capital stock of the Company upon which dividends are payable.

AN ATLANTIC BLUE LOCKED UT .- Owen Farred, who has long ruled supreme in the Seventeenth Pre-circt, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Osborn, for an assault on Sergeant McKelvey, found guilty and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. has used all sorts of threats as to what he will do when at large, and openly boasted that he had already put one policemen out of the way.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF WILLIAM PAGAN. Information having reached the detectives that William Pagan, the mulatto who was concerned in the robbery of the sloop Pentucket of \$10,000 in doubloors, was in Farmedale, in Long Island, Officers Elder and McCord procured a team of horses and a ight wagen and drove down there and pounced upon him. They returned with him to the city, had his ploture taken with a bag of doublooms on his back, and

then took him before Justice Consolly, who commit-

Mr. DEHON here offered to withdraw the resolu-